

to the Cache la Poudre River. The unusual situation of this heronry and the small size and gnarled appearance of the trees which supported the nests, made this the most interesting one we had ever visited.

THE BIRDS OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND VICINITY.

[The list of birds which follows has come into my hands without the name of the author attached, and without any internal evidence of who the author may be. I judge that it must be something more than ten years since the records upon which the list are based closed. The lack of an author's name and the lapse of time since it should have appeared in print may seem to make the printing of it at this time inadvisable or even questionable. However, the clear internal evidence that it has been prepared with considerable care and after a long period of study, and apparently after consultation with at least two other bird students of the same city whose high standing in bird studies is unquestioned, and because the region has never been fully covered in any published list, seem to me sufficient arguments for placing it on record now. If any reader can throw any light upon its authorship such information will be greatly appreciated.]

The list which follows has been edited only to the extent of bringing the nomenclature up to date, and in the elimination of the Yellow Palm Warbler, which is given as rare, but without the record of specimens; the elimination of the "Black Scoter Duck, rare migrant. Noted one inside breakwater, October 16, 1886," because it is not possible to determine which of the two Ohio scoters is meant; and in the elimination of the "King Eider," given as a tolerably common migrant on Lake Erie, because such a record seems wholly improbable. A few verbal changes have been made, but none which in any way affect the list as I have it.

I cannot forbear a few comments upon this very interesting list in the light of some familiarity with a region only thirty miles to the west, which presents practically the same conditions, except the presence of a large river whose course lies

nearly due north and south, and whose headwaters mingle with the headwaters of the great Muskingum river. Such physical features argue a richer fauna during the migrations, in which there might well be expected a few rarities.

Evidence goes to show that however common the Pomarine Jaeger may have been previous to 1890, about the Cleveland harbor, it is not more than a casual visitor there now. An occasional specimen is still taken near Lorain, in Lorain county.

The numbers of both teals and Wood Duck have been greatly reduced since this list left the hands of its author.

It will be noted that the record for the American Egret is a new one.

The growing rarity of the King Rail is corroborative evidence that this bird is being rapidly crowded from its former haunts into the great marshes which still remain unexploited by steel works and ship yards.

The record of the Yellow Rail as a rare migrant is interesting.

The occurrence of the Purple Sandpiper, if given now, should be casual.

The Solitary Sandpiper must have avoided that vicinity, or else been confused with the Spotted Sandpiper, for it is common enough each spring in Lorain county.

Piping Plover was given in the list, but I took the liberty of assuming that the Semipalmated was meant, because our Piping Plovers do not have a complete black band around the breast. The statement that it is more common in fall than in spring accords with my experience with the Semipalmated and is at variance with my experience with the Piping.

It seems singular that the Red-shouldered Hawk was not found during the summer. The proximity of the city may well account for this. It is our common large hawk at Oberlin all the year.

In Lorain county the Saw-whet Owl is practically unknown during the last ten years. Occasionally one is heard.

At Oberlin the Horned Lark is a strictly winter bird. The Prairie Horned Lark breeds commonly, and many individuals remain all winter.

The note on Bobolink indicates that a favorite southward

migration route leads up the Cuyahoga river valley, thence over the divide to and down the Muskingum valley. There is no unusual accumulation of Bobolinks anywhere in Lorain county in the fall.

The remark that the Lark Sparrow is a tolerably common summer resident is out of accord with my experience in Lorain county, where it is rare, as it is in Geauga and Ashtabula counties. There may be unusually favorable conditions for its breeding near Cleveland.

The Yellow-throated Vireo is tolerably common all summer in Lorain county, but the White-eyed Vireo has never been taken there.

The record of the Prothonotary Warbler at Cleveland is probably the one given by Prof. A. W. Butler in "Birds of Indiana." It is unfortunate that the date is not given. There are three Lorain county records.

The Blue-winged Warbler breeds in considerable numbers all about Oberlin every summer.

The first Sycamore Warbler has yet to be found in Lorain county. The local conditions seem to be unfavorable.

This record of Kirtland's Warbler is the fifth for Cleveland. I am informed that two have been taken at Lakewood, a suburb, within the last five years. The conclusion that the Muskingum and Cuyahoga valleys are a migration highway for this warbler seems clear, rather than that these warblers follow eastward along the south shore of lake Erie from the west end, as argued by C. C. Adams.

The statements that the Kentucky and Hooded Warblers are tolerably common migrants, possibly breeding, indicate that Cleveland lies in their path of migration and their rarity at Oberlin indicates that they must reach that place by means of a lateral movement along the lake shore.

Wilson's Thrush breeds regularly at Oberlin, but it is far more common during the migrations.

LYNDS JONES.]

Colymbus auritus. Horned Grebe.—Common on Lake Erie in the migrations.

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe.—Common on Lake Erie in the migrations. As yet I have not found it breeding.

Gavia imber. Loon.—Common on the lake in the migrations. It is continually getting caught in the fish nets.

Gavia lumme. Red-throated Loon.—Occasionally seen on the lake.

Stercorarius pomarinus. Pomarine Jaeger.—Common on the lake in the migrations. Sometimes remains all winter.

Larus argentatus. Herring Gull.—Common migrant, occasional in winter.

Larus philadelphia. Bonaparte Gull.—Common migrant on the lake.

Sterna hirundo. Common Tern.—Common migrant on the lake.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. Black Tern.—Formerly common, now rare migrant on the lake.

Merganser americanus. American Merganser.—Tolerably common migrant on the lake. I feel sure that this duck breeds, since I have seen a male in July.

Lophodytes cucullatus. Hooded Merganser.—Common migrant.

Anas boschas. Mallard.—Common migrant.

Mareca americana. Baldpate.—Tolerably common migrant on the lake.

Nettion carolinensis. Green-winged Teal.—Common migrant.

Querquedula discors. Blue-winged Teal.—Tolerably common migrant on the lake.

Spatula clypeata. Shoveller.—Tolerably common migrant on the lake.

Dafila acuta. Pintail.—Tolerably common migrant on the lake.

Alx sponsa. Wood Duck.—Common migrant.

Aythya americana. Redhead.—Common migrant on the lake.

Aythya vallisneria. Canvas-back.—Tolerably common migrant on the lake.

Charitonetta albeola. Buffle-head.—Found everywhere in the migrations.

Harelda hyemalis. Old-squaw.—Common migrant on the lake.

Erismatura jamaicensis. Ruddy Duck.—Tolerably common migrant on the lake.

Branta canadensis. Canada Goose.—Common migrant.

Olor columbianus. Whistling Swan.—Frequently seen and shot on the lake during the migrations.

Tantalus loculator. Wood Ibis.—One captured on Rocky River, west of Cleveland, by Mr. H. E. Chubb. (See Jones, *The Birds of Ohio*, 1903, p. 51.)

Botaurus lentiginosus. American Bittern.—Tolerably common migrant and summer resident.

Ardetta exilis. Least Bittern.—Tolerably common in the migrations, and may breed.

Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron.—Common summer resident.

Herodias egretta. American Egret.—In August, 1889, one specimen was found under the electric light mast on Water Street.

Butorides virescens. Green Heron.—Common summer resident.

Nycticorax nycticorax nævius. Black-crowned Night Heron.—Tolerably common summer resident, breeding in suitable localities.

Rallus elegans. King Rail.—Now rare, formerly more common.

Rallus virginianus. Virginia Rail.—Tolerably common summer resident.

Porzana carolina. Sora.—Common migrant, tolerably common in summer.

Porzana noveboracensis. Yellow Rail.—A rare migrant.

Gallinula galeata. Florida Gallinule.—I secured one under the electric light in the Public Square, October 4, 1885.

Fulica americana. American Coot.—Common summer resident and migrant.

Philohela minor. American Woodcock.—Tolerably common summer resident, less common than formerly.

Gallinago delicata. Wilson Snipe.—An irregularly common migrant.

Arquatella maritima. Purple Sandpiper.—Reported as rare by Mr. W. W. Woodruff.

Actodromas maculata. Pectoral Sandpiper.—Tolerably common migrant. I have found them under the electric light masts and on the breakwater.

Actodromas minutilla. Least Sandpiper.—Common on the breakwater in the migrations, less common in spring.

Pelidna alpina pacifica. Red-backed Sandpiper.—Common on the breakwater during migrations, less numerous in the spring.

Ereunetes pusillus. Semipalmated Sandpiper.—Common on the breakwater during migrations, less numerous in the spring.

Calidris arenaria. Sanderling.—Common on the breakwater during the migrations, less numerous in the spring.

Limosa fedoa. Marbled Godwit.—Rare migrant. I shot two in the spring of 1892.

Totanus melanoleucus. Greater Yellow-legs.—Tolerably common migrant.

Totanus flavipes. Yellow-legs.—Tolerably common migrant.

Helodromas solitarius. Solitary Sandpiper.—Rare migrant.

Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper.—Common summer resident.

Numenius longirostris. Long-billed Curlew.—September 15, 1885, I noted one individual of this species on the breakwater.

Charadrius dominicus. American Golden Plover.—Reported as a rare migrant by Mr. W. W. Woodruff.

Oxyechus vociferus. Killdeer.—Common summer resident.

Ægialitis semipalmata. Semipalmated Plover.—More common in fall than in spring as a migrant.

Arenaria interpres. Turnstone.—More common in the fall than in the spring as a migrant.

Colinus virginianus. Bob-white.—Tolerably common resident, but less common than formerly.

Bonasa umbellus. Ruffed Grouse.—Tolerably common resident.

Ectopistes migratorius. Passenger Pigeon.—Once a common summer resident.

Zenaidura macroura. Mourning Dove.—Tolerably common resident.

Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Tolerably common migrant and summer resident.

Accipiter cooperi. Cooper Hawk.—Rare summer resident.

Buteo borealis. Red-tailed Hawk.—Common summer resident.

Buteo lineatus. Red-shouldered Hawk.—Tolerably common migrant. (?)

Buteo platypterus. Broad-winged Hawk.—Tolerably common migrant and summer resident.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. American Rough-legged Hawk.—Rare as a migrant.

Halizæetus leucocephalus. Bald Eagle.—Tolerably common in the migrations. They probably breed at Rocky River.

Falco peregrinus anatum. Duck Hawk.—Rare migrant.

Falco sparverius. American Sparrow Hawk.—Common summer resident.

Strix pratincola. American Barn Owl.—Rare.

Asio wilsonianus. American Long-eared Owl.—Tolerably common resident.

Asio accipitrinus. Short-eared Owl.—Common except in summer.

Syrnium varium. Barred Owl.—Tolerably common resident.

Nyctala acadica. Saw-whet Owl.—Common in late fall and winter.

Megascops asio. Screech Owl.—Common resident.

Bubo virginianus. Great Horned Owl.—Common resident.

Nyctea nyctea. Snowy Owl.—Usually a rare winter visitor, but it may become fairly common after severe northern storms.

Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—Common summer resident.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo.—Common summer resident.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher.—Common summer resident.

Dryobates villosus. Hairy Woodpecker.—Tolerably common resident.

Dryobates pubescens medianus. Downy Woodpecker.—Common resident.

Sphyrapicus varius. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—Tolerably common migrant.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. Red-headed Woodpecker.—Common summer resident.

Colapates auratus luteus. Northern Flicker.—Common summer resident.

Antrostomus vociferus. Whip-poor-will.—Tolerably common summer resident.

Chordeiles virginianus. Nighthawk.—Over our city on summer evenings they are as numerous as the Purple Martins formerly were.

Chætura pelagica. Chimney Swift.—Common summer resident.

Trochilus colubris.—Ruby-throated Hummingbird.—Common summer resident.

Tyrannus tyrannus. Kingbird.—Common summer resident.

Sayornis phœbe. Phœbe.—Common summer resident.

Myiarchus crinitus. Crested Flycatcher.—Tolerably common summer resident.

Contopus virens. Wood Pewee.—Common summer resident.

Empidonax virescens. Green-crested Flycatcher.—Common summer resident.

Otocoris alpestris. Horned Lark.—Common migrant.

Cyanocitta cristata. Blue Jay.—Common resident.

Corvus brachyrhynchos. American Crow.—Common in summer, sometimes resident.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Bobolink.—Tolerably common summer resident, abundant during the fall migrations.

Molothrus ater. Cowbird.—Common summer resident.

Agelaius phœniceus. Red-winged Blackbird.—Common summer resident.

Sturnella magna. Meadowlark.—Common summer resident.

Icterus spurius. Orchard Oriole.—Common summer resident.

Icterus galbula. Baltimore Oriole.—Common summer resident.

Euphagus carolinus.—Rusty Blackbird.—Common migrant.

Quiscalus quiscula æneus. Bronzed Grackle.—Common summer resident.

Hesperiphona vespertina. Evening Grosbeak.—Rare in winter.

Carpodacus purpureus. Purple Finch.—Sometimes common in winter.

Acanthis linaria. Redpoll.—Rare in winter.

Astragalinus tristis. American Goldfinch.—Common resident.

Passerina nivalis. Snowflake.—Tolerably common in winter.

Poœcetes gramineus. Vesper Sparrow.—Common Summer resident.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. Savanna Sparrow.—Tolerably common migrant. I have secured a great many under the electric lights.

Conturniculus savannarum passerinus. Grasshopper Sparrow.—Tolerably common summer resident.

Chondestes grammacus. Lark Sparrow.—Tolerably common summer resident.

Zonotrichia leucophrys. White-crowned Sparrow.—Tolerably common migrant. I have secured a great many under the electric lights.

Zonotrichia albicollis. White-throated Sparrow.—Common migrant.

Spizella monticola. Tree Sparrow.—Common during the winter.

Spizella socialis. Chipping Sparrow.—Common summer resident.

Spizella pusilla. Field Sparrow.—Common summer resident.

Junco hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco.—Common in winter and during the migrations.

Melospiza cinerea melodia. Song Sparrow.—Common resident.

Passerella iliaca. Fox Sparrow.—Tolerably common migrant.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus. Towhee.—Common summer resident.

Cardinalis cardinalis. Cardinal.—Most common during the winter.

Zamelodia ludoviciana. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—Common summer resident.

Cyanospiza cyanea. Indigo Bunting.—Common summer resident.

Piranga erythromelas. Scarlet Tanager.—Common summer resident.

Progne subis. Purple Martin.—Tolerably common summer resident. Formerly very common in the city, but the English Sparrow has driven him off.

Hirundo erythrogastra. Barn Swallow.—Common summer resident.

Riparia riparia. Bank Swallow.—Common summer resident.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. Rough-winged Swallow.—Tolerably common summer resident.

Ampelis cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing.—Common resident. In severe winters it disappears for a short time.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans. Migrant Shrike.—Common summer resident.

Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed Vireo.—Common summer resident.

Vireo philadelphicus. Philadelphia Vireo.—Tolerably common migrant.

Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo.—Tolerably common summer resident. I have secured specimens under the electric light masts.

Vireo flavifrons. Yellow-throated Vireo.—Tolerably common migrant. I have found specimens under the electric light masts.

Vireo noveboracensis. White-eyed Vireo.—Reported as a tolerably common summer resident by Mr. W. W. Woodruff.

Mniotilta varia. Black and White Warbler.—Common migrant, tolerably common summer resident.

Protonotaria citrea. Prothonotary Warbler.—A specimen flew into Mr. H. E. Chubb's establishment of this city.

Helmitheros vermivorus. Worm-eating Warbler.—Reported as a rare migrant by Mr. W. W. Woodruff.

Helminthophila pinus. Blue-winged Warbler.—Reported as a tolerably common migrant by Mr. W. W. Woodruff.

Helminthophila rubricapilla. Nashville Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. I have secured dozens of specimens under the electric lights.

Helminthophila celata. Orange-crowned Warbler.—Reported as a rare migrant by Mr. Woodruff.

Helminthophila peregrina. Tennessee Warbler.—Common migrant. I believe this warbler breeds here, as I have shot young in the middle of July.

Compsothlypis americana usneæ. Northern Parula Warbler.—Common migrant.

Dendroica tigrina. Cape May Warbler.—Common migrant. I have found dozens under the electric lights.

Dendroica æstiva. Yellow Warbler.—Common summer resident.

Dendroica cærulescens. Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Common migrant. I have found many under the electric lights.

Dendroica coronata. Myrtle Warbler.—Common migrant. I have found many under the electric lights.

Dendroica maculosa. Magnolia Warbler.—Common migrant. I have found many under the electric lights.

Dendroica cærulea. Cerulean Warbler.—Rare in summer, common during the migrations. Many under the electric lights.

Dendroica pensylvanica. Chestnut-sided Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. I have taken many under the electric lights.

Dendroica castanea. Bay-breasted Warbler.—Common migrant. Many under the electric lights.

Dendroica striata. Black-poll Warbler.—Common migrant. Many under the electric lights.

Dendroica blackburniæ. Blackburnian Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. Many under the electric lights.

Dendroica dominica albilora. Sycamore Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. I have found it under the electric lights.

Dendroica virens. Black-throated Green Warbler.—Common migrant. I have taken it under the electric lights.

Dendroica kirtlandi. Kirtland Warbler.—The last record is of one

found under the electric light mast on October 14, 1886, by Mr. H. E. Chubb. (This is the first report of this capture.—Ed.)

Dendroica palmarum. Palm Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant.

Seiurus aurocapillus. Oven-bird.—Tolerably common summer resident.

Seiurus noveboracensis. Water-Thrush.—Tolerably common migrant.

Geothlypis formosa. Kentucky Warbler.—Tolerably common during the migrations. I think that it breeds here.

Geothlypis agilis. Connecticut Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. I have found dozens of them under the electric lights.

Geothlypis philadelphia. Mourning Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant. I have found a few under the electric lights.

Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla. Northern Yellow-throat.—Common summer resident.

Icteria virens. Yellow-breasted Chat.—Rare in summer; formerly common.

Wilsonia mitrata. Hooded Warbler.—Tolerably common migrant.

Wilsonia canadensis. Canadian Warbler.—Common migrant.

Setophaga ruticilla. American Redstart.—Common summer resident.

Anthus pensilvanicus. American Pipit.—Tolerably common migrant.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis. Catbird.—Common summer resident.

Toxostoma rufum. Brown Thrasher.—Common summer resident.

Troglodytes ædon. House Wren.—Common summer resident.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis. Winter Wren.—Tolerably common in winter.

Telmatodytes palustris. Long-billed Marsh Wren.—Common summer resident.

Certhia familiaris americana. Brown Creeper.—Tolerably common migrant and winter resident.

Sitta carolinensis. White-breasted Nuthatch.—Common resident.

Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Tolerably common migrant.

Bæolophus bicolor. Tufted Titmouse.—Common resident.

Parus atricapillus. Chickadee.—Common resident.

Regulus satrapa. Golden-crowned Kinglet.—Common migrant and winter resident.

Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—Tolerably common migrant.

Polioptila cærulea. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—Tolerably common in summer.

Hylocichla mustelina. Wood Thrush.—Common summer resident.

Hylocichla fuscescens. Wilson Thrush.—Tolerably common migrant. Many under the electric lights.

Hylocichla aliciae. Gray-cheeked Thrush.—Tolerably common migrant. Many under the electric lights.

Hylocichla guttata pallasii. Hermit Thrush.—Tolerably common migrant.

Merula migratoria. American Robin.—Common summer resident.

Sialia sialis. Bluebird.—Common summer resident.

SOME WESTERN ADIRONDACK BIRDS.

F. H. HALL.

Four weeks during late August and early September, 1906, were spent by a companion and myself in a canoeing trip through about twenty beautiful lakes of the western Adirondacks. In my anticipations, not a small part of the pleasure of the trip lay in the expected opportunity it would give to see the birds, both new and old, in strictly "wild" surroundings. We found, alas! that the wildness of a quarter century ago is truly a thing of the past. These lakes have become most popular as summer resorts, and cottages and hotels almost line the shores of those not on "State Land." Hardly a day passed during our 150-mile trip from Old Forge to Saranac Lake on which we did not hear the querulous voice of the quarrelsome English Sparrow—striking evidence of fairly permanent human occupancy of the wooded hillsides and foliage hidden valleys that border these sparkling lakes. For considerable distances in any direction from a summer hotel, lakeside village, or lumber camp, this "rat of the air" was liable to be the principle bird in range of eye or field glass. Wild, still, however, are many square miles of territory adjacent to Fulton Chain, Raquette, Blue Mountain, Forked, Spectacle, and the Saranac Lakes, but the forests are hardly primeval. Any considerable areas untouched by the lumberman's ax are hard to find even on lands supposedly protected by the Constitution of the great state of New York. Too often, we fear, the protectors of the forests have been friends of the lumbermen, and have been guided by the significant query, "What's the Constitution between friends?"